

## DEATH OF JAMES LEE

From the Raton Range.

James Garnett Lee died Sunday afternoon, February 10th, 1907, at his home 632 South Second street, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Lee was eighty-nine years of age. He was born October 8th, 1817, seven miles from Bedford Allen Springs, Bedford county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lee and family lived on a large plantation in Virginia until 1879 when they moved to Raton, New Mexico. Mrs. Susan Lee died March 10th, 1893, and since that time Mr. Lee has lived with his daughter and son, Mrs. Agnes McCrosky and Robert Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of eight children of whom three are

dead and five living: Mrs. Homer Tinsley of Lancaster, Kentucky; Mrs. Agnes McCrosky of this city, James Lee of Bedford City, Virginia, Garnett Lee in Amarillo, Texas, and Robert Lee of this city.

Mr. Lee was the latest member of his family, having two brothers, both dead. He was a relative of the late Robert E. Lee, the Confederate general. Mr. Lee was of a jolly disposition, a person fond of jokes and also a good Christian. Of late years Mr. Lee has been almost blind and very feeble but always able to move about.

The funeral services were held this afternoon and the services were in charge of Rev. Samuel Magill.

Mrs. Mary E. Owen and two sons,

Ben Owen and Thomas Owen, of Folsom, arrived in this city Monday to attend the funeral services of J. G. Lee.

Mrs. Dora Redman, from Carthage, Missouri, and her son, are here for the health of the former and are living with Mrs. Della Leonard at 600 South Second street.

Sol Reed of Van Houten, was in town Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Reed is contemplating building two fine residences on South Fourth street.

J. D. Humphrey and family arrived in this city Tuesday. They are coming to Raton to live as Mr. Humphrey is a real estate and insurance man from the Bank building of Trinidad.

## GREAT WORK OF DELEGATE ANDREWS

Secures Passage in House of Resolution Validating Acts Thirty-sixth Assembly.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Great and good news for all who are interested in the advance of territorial institutions and the general progress of the territory. House resolution No. 12,857 which was introduced by Delegate W. H. Andrews during the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress and providing for the validation of the acts of the Thirty-sixth legislative assembly of New Mexico, providing for the issuance of bonds for the erection of new buildings at the insane asylum at Las Vegas, of the New Mexico military institute at Roswell, at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park and for armories at Las Vegas and Albuquerque, was reported favorably Friday last by the committee on territories and passed the house today. It will go to the senate at once where the delegate who has many powerful friends in that body will be on the alert and will push it to passage at an early date.

House resolution 12,858, introduced by Delegate W. H. Andrews during the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress allowing the county of Taos to refund its county debt which was reported favorably last Friday by the committee on territories, passed the house of representatives this morning and will go to the senate promptly where Delegate Andrews will look after it and where it is reasonably sure of passage. The enactment of this bill will prove of great benefit to the taxpayers of Taos county and will enable it to refund its county debt at a low rate of interest.

## PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS LEASING MINERAL LANDS.

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt today sent to congress a message calling attention to what he terms "the urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the public land situation in the United States." He advocates the conservation of coal and other fuel resources of the government lands, urges government control of the western public land pastures with a system of small grazing fees, and asks for an appropriation of a half million dollars to aid in the detection and the preventing of land frauds. He contends for a system of government leasing of its mineral lands for treating these fuel lands as public utilities. The president points out that it would be better if some of the eastern coal lands had been left under government control and suggests a provision in the west "against the recurrence of conditions which we deplore in the east." Citing 2,300 cases of public land entries in the four districts mentioned, the president says that non-compliance with the law was found in over half and fraud in many others. The president asks for legislation which will provide two distinct titles to public lands; one for the surface and another for underlying minerals. These mineral lands, the president would dispose of by lease. Details of the plan, he leaves for congress to work out, only arguing for the adoption of the plan.

Charles Springer, a wealthy land owner and stock raiser in western Colfax county, with headquarters near Cimarron, registered at the Palace hotel last evening. Mr. Springer came to view legislative proceedings and will remain here several days.—New Mexican.

The many large projects being contemplated at the present time in Colfax county is sufficient evidence that a grand, good year of prosperity confronts us. With our railroad building, development of our agricultural resources, etc., our towns are bound to advance and move ahead in population in every way. If you are dead, wake up and help out in the progress that is at hand.—Springer Stockman.

If the Belen cut-off is not finished by February 15 it will be before the end of the month at the most. Word comes from Willard that a week ago there remained only twenty miles of track to be laid to close up the gap between Texico and Sunnyside on the Pecos. The men have been laying track at the rate of a mile a day, and at that rate another week or two should see a continuous line of steel from the Rio Grande to the eastern border of New Mexico—the completion of one of the greatest railway betterments ever executed in the United States.

At cut No. 34, east of Encino, the biggest cut on the line except in Abo Canyon a shoofly track has been laid around the cut by which trains will pass until the cut is completed. This, it is believed, will take several months yet, although the work is being pushed as fast as possible.

## PIONEER SOLDIER DIES SUDDENLY

Mrs. Mary Staplin, wife of Hon. Frank Staplin, chief clerk of the house of the 37th legislative assembly, received word late yesterday of the sudden death of her father, Patrick Lyons, which occurred on Saturday at his home in Taos. He was nearly 80 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Staplin left today for Taos to attend the funeral, which will not be arranged until they reach there.

The telegram did not state the cause of Mr. Lyons' death, but it is supposed that it resulted from heart failure, as he was quite well on last Friday when a letter was received from Taos.

Besides Mrs. Staplin, Mr. Lyons is survived by another daughter, Mrs. A. M. Hoy of Taos.

Patrick Lyons came to New Mexico in 1856 from Montana as a soldier in a detachment of the regular army which was sent to Santa Fe and later to Fort Union, N. M. He participated in a number of engagements with the Indians and in several important battles of the civil war, serving his country as a soldier for ten years, nearly all of which time, when not campaigning, he spent at Fort Marcy, Santa Fe and at Union, Mora county.

When the civil war ended and the hostile Indians had for the most part been subdued, Mr. Lyons left the army and became a prospector. He was one of the original locators of the placer fields near Elizabethtown, Colfax county. He made his home in Colfax county for 16 years, but finally moved to Taos. For years he conducted a cattle ranch and mined, but of late he has not been actively engaged in any business.

His life had been an eventful one. Born in Ireland of poor parents he came to America when but a lad and pushed west with an emigrant train. He crossed the long trails to Montana and underwent hardships of which the youths of today know nothing.

Mr. Lyons was well known in northern New Mexico, especially among the old soldiers, and it is with universal regret that these friends will learn that he has at last been "mustered out."

## Farmer Coburn on Dehorned Cattle

(By E. D. Coburn.)

In olden times, when cattle ran wild in forest and wilderness, constantly exposed to assault by savage beasts as untamed as themselves, the conditions made weapons for their defense a necessity. Nature wisely provided these in the form of horns, of such length, strength, sharpness, position and poise as to render for good reason the most formidable of their assailants impotent before the fierce charges and deadly thrusts. Possession of such death-dealing combinations of bayonet, saber, dagger and harpoon made possible every moment subject to attack and dangers innumerable, no other beasts were better equipped to repel with murderous measure enemies, even the most ferocious.

In the onward march of civilization cattle have become domesticated animals, kept strictly for men's uses, in pastures, paddocks, sheds or stalls, where each foot of space occupied has a value; where peaceful, quiet and harmonious herding mean enhanced well-being to the animals themselves and profit to their civilized owners. In the economy of cattle husbandry protection from wild beasts no longer requires consideration, and weapons of defense and attack should rightly be no more requisite for a well-bred bovine than a sixshooter for a sister of mercy. In our time cattle may be in a few rare instances kept for pleasure alone, but ninety-nine-one hundredths of those who rear them do so in hope of profit.

The cow and ox of earlier ages doubtless needed their armature of pikes; practice with them upon their fellows increased proficiency in their use, and, by eliminating the weaklings maintained equilibrium of numbers while promoting survival of the fittest. Conditions in the twentieth century are different; may it not become the cattle-raisers of our generation to readjust their methods and business along lines which all enlightened experience shows to be not only more humane but more profitable as well? The highest intelligence would seem to suggest if not dictate a management most likely to result in the largest return for the least risk and smallest outlay.

Few will seriously deny that horns on the head of any animal of the cattle kind past a year old are simply instruments for inflicting needless pain, great injury and perhaps death on other brute kind and mankind at any hour of the day or night; not for reason, not for cause, not for provocation, but to gratify the passing whim, the fancied pleasure, or the desire for display of their possessor's strength; perhaps in play, perhaps in passion; and the disposition in all animal creation to dominate if not to dominate.

## GOVERNMENT AFTER CATTLE CARRYING LINES

Will Insist on Full Maximum Penalty for All Violations of the 28-hour Shipping Law.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The department of justice is about to proceed against a number of railroads for violation of the law relating to the shipment of cattle. This law provides that cattle shipped in interstate commerce shall not be confined on cars longer than 28 hours consecutively without being unloaded for feed, rest and water, except in cases where a request is previously made, the time may be extended to 36 hours.

In many cases it is alleged, cattle have been confined in cars without rest, feed or water for fifty hours and in some cases sixty hours.

It is the purpose of the government to insist upon the full maximum penalty of \$500.

Under the old law which permitted no extension of time, the department prosecuted about 1,200 cases of violations of the 28 hour law and in each the railroad pleaded guilty and the minimum penalty of \$100. The railroads to be prosecuted and the cities in which the suits will be brought follow:

New York, Chicago & St. Louis, at Buffalo.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in Colorado.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, in Nebraska.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, in Kansas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, at Cleveland.

Southern Pacific in San Francisco, Union Pacific in San Francisco.

## RECONCILIATION WITH YAQUIS UNAVAILING

Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 11.—All attempts at reconciliation with the Yaqui Indians having proved unavailing the government today dispatched a large force of soldiers to the mountains southeast of the Quimyas, Sonora, to finally crush the rebels. Yaquis have done inestimable damage to the country, for not only have they driven out all foreigners but a number of mining districts have been abandoned owing to their depredations.

## BERNALILLO FOUND COM-PETENT ROADOVERSEER.

The results to be obtained from honest and capable supervision of the road work required of the property owners in the country districts have been brought out by the completion of an excellent road of 800 yards in length, from school district No. 8, Los Griegos, to the precinct line of precinct No. 4, Rancho de Albuquerque. This road, which has just been completed, is good enough to lay railroad ties on, and is built in a way which means that it will be a permanent improvement. It was done under the supervision of G. M. Pedroncelli, the road supervisor for that district. This man has demonstrated that a capable overseer can find the men and money necessary to do the work, and that good country roads are possible without enormous levies of taxes for road purposes. It remains only for the county commissioners to find the right kind of men for these places, that the county have roads fit for travel. Work of the kind done by Pedroncelli and his assistants would if general in all precincts and road districts, soon give this county the best roads in the territory.

New Mexico's prospects were never better than now, her every field of industry is steadily progressing, and even the most pessimistic of our citizens are becoming infused with the spirit of hopefulness and confidence manifested by those who are taking hold of our many natural resources fully determined to succeed in utilizing them for humanity's good. From the many districts where mining is carried on the news is more interesting and satisfactory with each succeeding week; new fields are being explored, and other thriving towns made possible. In agricultural districts the acreage is being rapidly increased and it is only a matter of time until our territory will be recognized as a producer of considerable consequence.

These conclusions are drawn from the fact that the country is being settled by a thrifty people who see in New Mexico the making of a great state, and are willing to make some sacrifices that that end may be attained.—Cloudcroft Silver Lining.

From the Raton Range.

A careless Mexican cigarette smoker down at El Paso this week was burned to death, along with two friends, who were sitting with him on a ton of powder. Many a young man in Raton is in just as much danger. The cigarette will get in its work just the same, whether you are on a load of powder or just holding down a good job or responsible position.

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